

PRICE \$21 PER MONTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVED our OFFICES
No. 2, Queen's Road Central to
HILAR STREET,
& J. SAMPSON,
Civil Engineers, Architects,
Surveyors & Estimators.

INTIMATIONS.

1889. ON SALE. 1889.
CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1935.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(Twenty-Seventh Annual Issue).
Complete with Advertising Rates, &c., &c.
Royal 8vo. pp. 1,216. 5s. 6d.
Smaller Edition: Royal 8vo. pp. 820. 3s. 6d.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to
appliance for ensuring purity in the Water
supply, to secure which we have added a
Condenser capable of supplying up to 3,000 gallons
of distilled water, and are now in a
position to compete in quality with the best
English Makers. Our Street Waters cannot be
surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and
the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in
the manufacture throughout.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed
and placed on board at Hongkong, Shanghai,
and the full amount allowed for Passengers and
Crews when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched, by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a list of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.

POTASSIUM WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SARSAPARILLA WATER.
TONIC WATER.
GINGER ALE.

GINGERADE.
No Credit given for Bottles that look
dirty, or grubby, or that appear to have been
used for any other purpose than that of contain-
ing Aerated Water, as such Bottles are never
used again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Fruit.

RASPBERRY BLACK CURRANT
STRAWBERRY RED CURRANT
DAMSON.

PINE APPLE
MORSELLA CHERRY
LIME FRUIT, &c.

A table-spoonful, more or less according to
taste, added to a tumbler of plain or aerated
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition
of Wines or Spirits produces excellent and
savoury results.

Pine, 75 Cents per Bottle or \$7.50 per dozen.
Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP. Price, 81.
STRAWBERRY SYRUP. Both
RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

For imparting a delicious flavour to
AERATED WATERS,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTAGNIER LIME FRUIT JUICES and
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 4th, 1935.

The course of British diplomacy in the
East at the present moment is scarcely cal-
culated to reassure those of Her Majesty's
subjects possessing large commercial inter-
ests in China and Japan. It may be, through
no fault of Sir JOHN WALSHAM, no lack of
energy on his part, that the negotiations
with regard to the Sikkim affair drag on so
slowly and apparently without result. It is
possible that the Minister's hands may be
so tied that he is unable to induce the Chi-
nese Government to consent to the terms of
the Chetoo Convention with reference to the
opening of the waters of the Upper Yangtze
to steam navigation; but, if so, surely
it would be as well to save the expense of
maintaining a Legation in Peking. The
manner in which the Tung-hi Yamé, have
befooled the British Minister on this ques-
tion is a scandal to British diplomacy. A
British Company is formed to prosecute an
enterprise, sanctioned by a convention con-
cluded thirteen years ago, and when their
steamer is launched on the rapids—ready to
make the account of the rapids—an un-
derstanding involving some risk to
their property—the Chinese Authorities
interpose obstacles, and invent paltry
pretexts for delaying a concession made
by treaty, which they are bound to carry
out. Meanwhile to prolong the delay
a commission was appointed months ago to
sit at Ichang and draw up rules to govern
the navigation. As they have no powers to
do anything and have to refer every propo-
sal to Peking, it is obvious that they are
not likely to do anything save fritter away
the time and wear out the patience of the
Upper Yangtze Steam Navigation Com-
pany. The object of the Chinese Govern-
ment doubtless is to tire out the owners of
the Kaiting and induce them to sell the
steamer to the China Merchants' Steam Na-
vigation Company, when the idea of running
her to Chungking would be immediately and
permanently relinquished. One offer, but it
is said, been made for the steamer, but it
was not accepted, and so further procrastina-
tion on the part of the Commission at
Ichang appears to have resulted. Now this
is a game that no self-respecting Govern-
ment ought to be a party to for a moment,
and it is still more disgraceful to find a first
class Power meekly submitting to such
transparent deceptions to evade responsibility
and the just fulfilment of its pledges by an
Asiatic nation.

Meanwhile while British interests in
China suffer from want of energy or deter-
mination on the part of the British
Foreign Office or its Representative or both
in Japan England has in a sense sustained
a diplomatic reverse, or at least allowed others
to steal a march upon her. While the
British Government have been vacillating
or procrastinating—it matters little what
the result being the same—the United
States and Germany have negotiated revised

treaties with Japan by which the whole of
that country will be opened to their res-
pective citizens and subjects. Had the
British Government taken the initiative
and concluded a revised treaty with Japan
earlier, as repeatedly urged to do, they would
have earned the gratitude and good will of
the Mikado's Government, but if they now
follow the lead of other sharper Powers—
as they must perforce do—it will appear that
they only conceded Japanese demands under
compulsion of the example of the United
States and Germany. Can it be doubted
that this will entail a loss of prestige to
Great Britain, and thus bring in its
train indirect, if not direct, commercial
loss to British traders. There has
been for many years past in the Foreign
Office been a great deal too much
patterning with sentiment on the one hand
and inaction through the growth of red-
tape on the other. It matters little which
party is in power, the same traditions are
carried on, and the science of how not to do
it is as perseveringly studied under Con-
servative as Liberal leadership. Possibly the
intelligently that Prince Bismarck has so
nicely done him in the eye, may cause Lord
SALISBURY and cause him to prod the sleepy
officials who are responsible for this policy
defeat into some semblance of activity. It
may be questioned whether it is wise for a
Premier to take upon himself so vast an
additional burden as the control of the
Foreign Office unless he has a man of excep-
tional vigour and has most trustworthy lieutenants,
who can be relied upon to allow nothing to
escape their vigilance. The mischief in this
case is done, the lead has been taken from
the hands of Great Britain, and it will require
the exercise of much expert diplomacy on the
part of her Ministers to restore to her the
position and influence which by right of her
greater commercial interests in Japan be-
long to her.

Mr. W. G. Aston, Japanese Secretary to Her
Majesty's Legation in Japan, has been appoint-
ed a C.M.G.

Mr. M'Gee, the new Municipal Surveyor, arrived
at Shanghai on the 28th June by the P.
& O. steamer *Melina*.

Mr. C. V. Cragg, Governor of British North
Borneo, and Mr. Cragg arrived here yester-
day morning by the O. S. S. steamer *Menon*.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) in-
form us that Sir K. P. Parthia was delivered
in New York on the 28th June, and to the
next day.

The Superintendent informs us that the P.
& O. S. N. Co. steamer *Peking*, with the post
outward English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m.
on the 2nd inst. for this port.

At the final meeting of the Mesopotamia Ball
Committee held yesterday afternoon it was de-
cided to hand over the proceeds of the ball to
the Mesopotamia Relief Committee.

The N. O. C. Daily News says Mr. Theodore
Bieber, late of Messrs. Justus Liebig & Co., is
the Manager in Shanghai of the new German
Bank, and this is a very popular appointment.

Captain Ascher has assumed command of the
German gunboat *Zita*, and Captain von Eick-
hoff, late of the *Wendlandt*, arrived
yesterday morning, and will leave for home by
the *Sachsen* on the 28th June.

The Osaka Mainichi Shinbun hears that the
new treaty with Germany and the United States
are to come into force on the 11th of next
February, the anniversary of Jimmu Tenno's
accession to the throne of Japan.

The directors of the Japan Brewery Company
have decided to declare a dividend for the half-
year ending the 30th June at the rate of 10 per
cent. per annum. The business of the company,
which is steadily increasing, has been very
good, and new and for some time past has
far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

For the last eight or nine years the Japanese
newspapers have been commencing early by
Japan, but in the engineering department
foreign aid has still been retained. The *Chogo*
Shinbun states that it is expected the whole
of the foreign engineering courses in the
Department will be dismissed early next year.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration have
now, the *Chung Hwa* says, completed their
line to the north-west frontier of Yunnan, their
terminal station being Tong Yung, or Momo, in
a little over 200 miles from Bhamo, the
British-Burmese frontier town. The joining of
the Chinese and Indian telegraph now
depends solely on the Indian Government.

Admiral Sir Nevill Salmon, the flag-ship
of the British fleet, is to leave for Hongkong
on the 21st, and the *Impetuous*, leader, and
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, is to leave for
the 24th, and the *Wendlandt* is to leave for
the 28th.

The steamer presented to Captain Cass
of the steamer *Caroline*, by the passengers
during the recent trip to Tientsin, has been
the subject of a magnificent watch, with an
inscription recording the trip, and saying it
was presented by the passengers. The watch
shows the moon's changes, days, months, and date,
and is mounted on a stand. It will be the
most useful as well as agreeable reminder of the
Tientsin excursion.

The Chinese, when they are over thirty years
of age, are always very anxious to have a son.
Outside of the Yang-tze Gate in Peking there
lives a man whose age is about forty. His first
wife died last year, leaving three daughters
only, therefore to secure a son, he has, for
days ago, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 22nd ult. says:
On the 19th ult. the steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

A private letter from Peking mentions that
the Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left
Kobe last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. She
experienced a heavy S.E. gale in the Kii
Channel with a very mountainous sea, and at
3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, when about 24
miles off Itoyoshi, the condenser door gave out.
The steamer was then put "under canvas,"
and headed off shore. The wind still blew very
hard. After 36 hours of hard and dangerous
sailing, therefore, to reach a port of refuge, the
day, his present wife bore a daughter, and
he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed
the babe with a knife, and severed the four
limbs and body of the child, and then, to
prevent the neighbours from knowing, he
succeeded in passing the child, and tried
and punished by the authorities.—*Shin-poo*.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fern* left

conceded are inadequate. A prompt agreement is expected.

BERLIN, 14th June.
The labour of the Samson Conference is over, and a treaty has been signed which grants autonomy to Samson under the joint control of Germany and Russia. The treaty is a masterpiece of compromise, and is expected to be accepted by the Samsonians in due time.

THE SHIP "QUEEN OF NATIONS."
The ship *Queen of Nations*, bound from Galle to New York, has not yet arrived at East London, and is in danger of being lost.

COOLIE EMIGRANTS TO ASSAM.
The full *Mail Gazette*, alluding to the report recently made by Mr. J. R. Tucker to the Government of India on the subject of the emigration of coolies to Assam, earnestly appeals to Lord Salisbury and the Government to stop the emigration of coolies to Assam, and to discontinue the practice.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
In the House of Commons last night Mr. Bradlaugh moved a resolution disapproving of the report of the Public Service of India Commission in favour of the Indian Civil Service. The resolution was carried by a majority of 100.

THE HYDERABAD MINING CONCESSION.
The Bombay *Times* of the 14th inst. reports that the Hyderabad Government has granted a mining concession to a British company, and that the concession is a valuable one.

STANDING OF THE STEAMER "TAN" ON THE TIANJIN-AMOI LINE.
The steamer *Tan*, Capt. Burroughs, of the Kaituma Steamship Company, from Kaituma to Port Swettenham, is expected to arrive at Port Swettenham on the 14th inst.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.
The Government of India's dispatch regarding the Royal Engineers, which was sent to the House of Commons on the 14th inst., is expected to be discussed on the 15th inst.

THE NATIVE ARMY RESERVE.
The question of the Native Army Reserve is again under consideration, with a view to increasing the number of the reserve under the existing conditions.

IT IS STATED THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE WILL ACCEPT THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER OF UTILISING THE ARMY OF NATIVE SOLDIERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THE REPEAL OF THE C. D. ACTS.
The repeal of the C. D. Acts has been discussed in the House of Commons, and it is expected that the Acts will be repealed in due time.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARMY QUESTION.
The terms of the dispatch on the presidential army question have been discussed in the House of Commons, and it is expected that the terms will be accepted in due time.

FEIGHTFUL MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN INDIA.
There were 1,450 deaths from cholera in the district last week.

EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.
The following extraordinary letter has been received from the Maharaja of Cashmere, and it is expected that the letter will be discussed in the House of Commons in due time.

TO THE DEAR.
A person cured of deafness and blindness in the head of 33 years of age, by a simple remedy, will send a description of a free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 21, Bedford Square, London, W. C. England. [1184]

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE NOTE.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

OFFICE.

Quotations are—

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

Old Malacca— \$600 per piece, all over.

STATION	TIME	WIND	TEMP.	SEA	MOON
Shanghai	10.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	10.15
Shanghai	11.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	11.15
Shanghai	12.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	12.15
Shanghai	13.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	13.15
Shanghai	14.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	14.15
Shanghai	15.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	15.15
Shanghai	16.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	16.15
Shanghai	17.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	17.15
Shanghai	18.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	18.15
Shanghai	19.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	19.15
Shanghai	20.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	20.15
Shanghai	21.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	21.15
Shanghai	22.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	22.15
Shanghai	23.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	23.15
Shanghai	24.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	24.15
Shanghai	25.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	25.15
Shanghai	26.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	26.15
Shanghai	27.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	27.15
Shanghai	28.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	28.15
Shanghai	29.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	29.15
Shanghai	30.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	30.15

STATION	TIME	WIND	TEMP.	SEA	MOON
Shanghai	10.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	10.15
Shanghai	11.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	11.15
Shanghai	12.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	12.15
Shanghai	13.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	13.15
Shanghai	14.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	14.15
Shanghai	15.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	15.15
Shanghai	16.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	16.15
Shanghai	17.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	17.15
Shanghai	18.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	18.15
Shanghai	19.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	19.15
Shanghai	20.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	20.15
Shanghai	21.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	21.15
Shanghai	22.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	22.15
Shanghai	23.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	23.15
Shanghai	24.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	24.15
Shanghai	25.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	25.15
Shanghai	26.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	26.15
Shanghai	27.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	27.15
Shanghai	28.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	28.15
Shanghai	29.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	29.15
Shanghai	30.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	30.15

STATION	TIME	WIND	TEMP.	SEA	MOON
Shanghai	10.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	10.15
Shanghai	11.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	11.15
Shanghai	12.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	12.15
Shanghai	13.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	13.15
Shanghai	14.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	14.15
Shanghai	15.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	15.15
Shanghai	16.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	16.15
Shanghai	17.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	17.15
Shanghai	18.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	18.15
Shanghai	19.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	19.15
Shanghai	20.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	20.15
Shanghai	21.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	21.15
Shanghai	22.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	22.15
Shanghai	23.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	23.15
Shanghai	24.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	24.15
Shanghai	25.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	25.15
Shanghai	26.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	26.15
Shanghai	27.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	27.15
Shanghai	28.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	28.15
Shanghai	29.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	29.15
Shanghai	30.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	30.15

STATION	TIME	WIND	TEMP.	SEA	MOON
Shanghai	10.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	10.15
Shanghai	11.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	11.15
Shanghai	12.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	12.15
Shanghai	13.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	13.15
Shanghai	14.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	14.15
Shanghai	15.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	15.15
Shanghai	16.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	16.15
Shanghai	17.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	17.15
Shanghai	18.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	18.15
Shanghai	19.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	19.15
Shanghai	20.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	20.15
Shanghai	21.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	21.15
Shanghai	22.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	22.15
Shanghai	23.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	23.15
Shanghai	24.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	24.15
Shanghai	25.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	25.15
Shanghai	26.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	26.15
Shanghai	27.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	27.15
Shanghai	28.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	28.15
Shanghai	29.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	29.15
Shanghai	30.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	30.15

STATION	TIME	WIND	TEMP.	SEA	MOON
Shanghai	10.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	10.15
Shanghai	11.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	11.15
Shanghai	12.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	12.15
Shanghai	13.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	13.15
Shanghai	14.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	14.15
Shanghai	15.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	15.15
Shanghai	16.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	16.15
Shanghai	17.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	17.15
Shanghai	18.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	18.15
Shanghai	19.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	19.15
Shanghai	20.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	20.15
Shanghai	21.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	21.15
Shanghai	22.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	22.15
Shanghai	23.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	23.15
Shanghai	24.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	24.15
Shanghai	25.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	25.15
Shanghai	26.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	26.15
Shanghai	27.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	27.15
Shanghai	28.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	28.15
Shanghai	29.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	29.15
Shanghai	30.15	SE 10	28.5	1/2	30.15

of the char-choo-choo steamer. A Campbell was towed on the 23rd inst. Campbell was on board the Canton steamer passengers not to allow themselves to be taken to the Optim Farmer. As night took place in the morning, the light on the 30th inst. when three men were fifteen arrests have been made. A meeting of the West Building Company was held on the 23rd inst. a body of a Chinese girl was found floating in the Harbour on the 23rd inst. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed. A meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 23rd inst. when arrangements for reducing the capital were discussed

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
and LIFE at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
and LIFE at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [169]THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

"JAPAN".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed at their risk into the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany's Godown at West-Point, whence delivery
may be obtained.Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd
July, will be subject to rent. No Fire In-
surance has been effected.Consignees are hereby informed that all
Claims must be made immediately, as none will
be entertained after the 30th instant.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [1353]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"GALLEY OF LORNE."

Captain Grandin, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the
Underwriter for countersignature and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers, and
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once
landed and stored at Consignee's risk and ex-
pense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.All Claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd
instant, or they will not be recognized.RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [1353]FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"IPHIGENIA."

Capt. L. Voltmer, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
to the Underwriter, and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier
and Godown Co. and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [1353]TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO
EX S. S. CO. S. S. "GLAUCUS."

FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the
Underwriter not later than the 4th inst.,
for shipment per steamer "ANTENOR."BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [1353]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company Steamer
"GLAUCUS."are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into risk, and on landing at the God-
downs the Underwriter, in both cases it will
be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready
for delivery from Cranford Godown on and after
the 3rd inst.Goods undelivered after the 10th instant
will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 a.m. 8th inst.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [1353]

Mrs. KOPPE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Mrs. KOPPE of the Berlin Conservatory
has opened an ACADEMY of Music
at No. 3, West Terrace, where she will
be happy to receive Pupils for the Piano-forte
and Singing.Mrs. KOPPE is assisted by Miss M. HALLARD,
who will give instruction to Beginners. Mrs.
KOPPE taking charge of more advanced Pupils.
Pupils attended at their residences if desired,
and arrangements made for classes.No. 3, WEST TERRACE,
HONGKONG.

THE LATE STORMS.

THE STORM PAMPHLET has been
reprinted and can be had for 25 Cents
Cash fromMessrs. KELLY & WALSH,
No. 1, "DIARY PRESS" OFFICE.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [1351]CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.WANTED A SURGEON for the
S. S. "Port Antonio" for the voyage
from Hongkong to Vancouver, sailing July
18th.ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [1303]

TO THE DEAF.

A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness,
Notes in the Hand, how cured at your
home.Price 10 Cents. Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 5,
Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA. [1153]

YEE SUNG & Co.

COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF COAL.Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & Co.,
No. 68 PRAYA. [652]

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Really the best is CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
because it is old and pure, and, because
Physicians approve it as A. 1.It is shipped in Round, Square, and Heart
Shaped Bottles.Our Agents have Stocks of either
or to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [182]JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.GOLD MEDALS
Paris 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [891]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice of PRESERVE
SOY, &c., that of late several fraudulent
imitations of my brand CHYLOONG have been
offered for sale and that no goods will be
counted as CHYLOONG PRESERVES unless the
following label is found in the boxes—
CHYLOONG.DEALERS IN SWEETMEATS,
SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON
PRESERVES.No. 54, Old China Street,
and on Cakes my Seal CHYLOONG CANTON with
a Rooster will be found on the Cakes.I also beg to notify that I have no Agency
in Hongkong, nor is anybody entrusted with the
sale of my Goods there.CHYLOONG.
HONGKONG, Canton.

PORTLAND CEMENT

J. B. WHITE & BEOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HONGKONG, 11th April, 1889. [1253]

MELLE MAILLARD begs to intimate
that she will give Lessons in French,
Grammatically, Conversational & Literary.
Terms on Application to West Terrace.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [571]

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

No. 3, ST. JAMES TERRACE,
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
WESTBOURNE VILLAS, North. Water
and Gas laid on. Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply toDAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [131]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI
ROAD. Water and Gas laid on. Rent
moderate.

Apply to

M. J. MOSES,
9, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [1301]

TO BE LET.

A N AIRY & WELL-FURNISHED
HOUSE, open to the South West
breeze; Seven Rooms.A PORTION OF "BRACONFIELD ARCADE,"
"BISSELL VILLA," PORTLAND, a most
delightful residence, facing the South West.
Apply toSHARP & Co.,
BRACONFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [131]

TO BE LET.

Possession 1st July, 1889.

NO. 3, ALBANY.

Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to

LINDSEY & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [1103]

TO LET.

A PART of a HOUSE in one of the
healthiest positions of the Colony.
FIVE ROOMS; Bath Room attached to Bed-
room.W. E. L. C.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [528]

TO LET.

NO. 31, PEARL STREET.

EDWARD GEORGE,
Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [798]

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 2,
DOUGLAS VILLAS. Possession from 1st
May.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [668]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate
Rates, in First-class Godowns.STEAMER CARGOES discharged on
favourable terms.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [1384]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Rent \$80 and Taxes.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
15, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [213]

TO LET.

A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TER-
race, Queen's Road East.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [1003]

TO LET.

Possession from the 15th July, 1889.

THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 2,
BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [1242]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

NO. 3, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [1177]

NOTICE.

OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS
TO BE LET with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

ARTHUR B. BODKY.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [1169]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS,"
MAGAZINE GAP, with SPACIOUS FIVE
ROOMED HOUSE, with Basement and Out-
house; excellent view. Expected to be ready
1st August next.

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. [1397]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

All the best of modern furniture.

NO. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

Apply to

SAMUEL PATTERSON.
H. M. S. "Viceroy Emanuel."
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. [1399]

TO BE LET.

FROM 1st August TOP FLAT, No. 1,
BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

E.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1889. [1364]

NOTICE.

I SHALL NOT be able to MOVE into my
NEW OFFICES until the end of the
month.ARTHUR B. BODKY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [1251]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE"
—HUBBARD & Co.—MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "GRAND PILL" (dry).

Dry Do. (extra dry).

Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [1888]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

AN ANTI SEPTIC PAINT for the
PRESERVATION OF WOOD.The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-
paint and Tar.

SIMPLE APPLICATION. GREAT SAVING.

NURTURE OUR TREES AND PLANTS.
Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus,
Insects, and Decay.Used during the last 12 years with the utmost
success.The most effective preparation against the
ravages of WHITE ANTS and all other Wood-
destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS
of leading authorities in the Colonies.Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8
cents per lb.For Further Particulars, apply to
SHEPHERD & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 2, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [1230]

TUTOR IN FRENCH.

MELLE MAILLARD begs to intimate
that she will give Lessons in French,
Grammatically, Conversational & Literary.
Terms on Application to West Terrace.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [571]

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSEL. DATE OF ARRIVAL. CAPTAIN. FLAG AND REG. TONS. CON

Chinese Government really wish to see a vigorous development of the mineral resources.

OFFICIAL DEAD WEIGHTS ON CHINESE ENTERPRISE.

These Government really wish to see a vigorous development of the mineral resources of the empire, let them adopt a liberal policy in granting licences to work the mines, to private individuals or syndicates, taking only a moderate royalty on the produce and in no way interfering with the miners. For the Chinese official to forego his squeeze would, however, it is to be feared, be a difficult an operation as for the Ethiopians to change his skin.

In another column we publish an interesting note on the origin of foot-binding in

[illegible]

A recent telegram announced that a power-committee has been formed with the prince of Wales at its head to raise subscription

for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Father DAMIAN, and that the monument will include a complete inquiry into the leprosy question in India. The late self-sacrifice of the devoted priest at death the other day set the whole civilised world mourning in sympathy, and to bear benediction on the efforts being made toward the direct contribution to the amelioration of the disease of the lepers of the Sandwich Islands. The recently published inaugural address of the Hongkong Inaugural Society Dr. Dawson, directing attention to the large amount of material in this neighbourhood for its study, said:—"In British India, there are computed to be 100,000 lepers, and in China there are 100,000 more; that number. We have seen has moved about a little among the nations that cannot tell of the misery it causes. About Amor, and I suppose in this neighbourhood, every village and hamlet has its little group of leper pariahs; wretched creatures condemned for no sin of their own to a life of death, uncheered by the remotest chance. All honour to the men who have been the first to take up the cause of these limbs of the leaust, the outcasts of its torments, who showed how the poison of rabies can be contained; these have done much for mankind, but their work is as nothing compared with what we see how to rehabilitate the withered limb of the leper and restore half dead pulses of humanity to life and usefulness. If we use hope to accomplish this much, if we use hope as a stepping stone, if we trust in the plan proposed by the Prince of WALES's Commission, though it would be too much to hope it will clear up the great problem offered by these loathsome diseases, will certainly contribute much to the organization of what I believe exists on the subject and galvanized the Indian Government into adoption of such measures as may be practicable. The infection of leprosy introduced in India in connection with leprosy has done nothing short of a disgrace to the Government. Lepers are allowed to move among the healthy, to beg in the streets and at the entrances of religious houses, and to spread the danger of the contraction of the disease by contagion. Lazar houses, where there are, as there are also in this country, but so compulsory, that it is so ought to be first of all, a well-organized effort to cope with the disease. I urged that the native community might be led to compulsory segregation. The objection, if raised at all, would probably be that we have little force. Lepers are a people who unfortunately receive little sympathy from the public, so that even if the Government were to show its benevolence and largeness, there would be little segregation and no real reformation. It would increase and

cannot be understood that segregation of infected persons not only a protection to the public but a benefit to the victims themselves. It would reduce the benefit of all that screen attention could do to alleviate their sufferings. In any case, the Government will put down the practice of suttee and sacrifices to Juggernaut could hardly be expected to win the adoption of such necessary sanitary measures by the necessary opposition. In China it is to be feared there is little chance in the present state of things of the Government taking any energetic steps to cope with the disease. The example of India would probably be followed without any effort in India, the attention of the Authorities in neighbouring empire.

The British North Borneo returns of imports and exports for 1888 show that:

terry is making steady though irregular phenomenal progress. The total value of the imports was £1,261,397, being an increase of \$930,834 over 1887, but of this an increase of \$930,834 which was imported to the value of \$845,603 from tobacco more than half, namely, \$155,252. The total export amounted in value to \$525,878, a decrease of \$9,391 as compared with 1887, but where exports were exported to the value of \$563,603 as compared with \$112,514 in 1888 and eliminating measure from the totals we are left with a surplus of \$1,100,000 more than last year, an increase of rather less than \$2,000,000 in 1887, while amongst the imports the same figures last year for only \$20,842 among the articles in figure for \$27,912, or about \$800 monies in excess of 1887. The insignificance of the export of opium is explained by the fact that it has been found by the fact that tobacco crops are more numerous than the crop for 1888 is yet beginning and that the crop for 1888 is yet to the farming stage. As to the value of the crop, however, we find some information in the last report of Mr. W. B. PETERSEN British Consul Agent at Sandakan. It appears that the tobacco companies already mentioned had worked as far back as 1887, but the gross crop for 1888 being valued at about 2,800 tons, of an estimated value of about 317,000 dollars, there are now fifteen tobacco estates in operation, and the returns for the present year will, we hope, show an encouraging result. The culture is, however, not unattended by difficulties, the unequal rainfall renders the average rainfall of the country varies between something over 100 inches and over 152 inches in 1880. Amongst the other products last year was machinery to the value of \$107,233, intended primarily for the manufacture of various goods and for the requirements of the timber trade, and also some machinery for the purpose that the timber exports have shown a decrease of \$4,223, which the Herald explains by saying that it is "doubtless owing to the fact that those interested said it more remunerative to erect saw mills and saw wood in Borneo, rather than pay the enormous charges necessary in shipping unsawn timber; the refuse part of the lumber is cedar and soft woods worth a billion and hard woods there is an increasing exportation. In the future undoubtedly large saw mills in Sandakan Bay, one of which is in full operation, and the other in course of construction, will greatly reduce the total export of timber amounting, however, to \$37,654, that whatever increase there may have been in billiard and hard woods can have contributed to. In jungle produce, there is a decreasing demand for india-rubber, but under all others rubber is an increase; the totals of forest articles are still small, but the increasing quantities shows a very satisfactory percentage, and as regards sugar rapidly opened up the progress will doubtless be continuous. Coffee and pepper have been continued, but do not as yet figure for any appreciable sum in the exports. It is desired to introduce the cultivation of sugarcane, and tapioca. As yet, however, plantations are few in number. Borneo was not assessed its experimental status, and the indications that the ultimate success or failure of the territory depends.

The statutory general meeting of the above
company was held in Windsor Ballroom, X

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, this is a special meeting called in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance. The shares of the Company have all been taken up and the amounts are all lot and the rents paid with regularity. I have no further to say except to propose that the next meeting you are requested to appoint an auditor. If any shareholders would like to ask any question, I shall be happy to answer it.
 GENTLEMEN: G. P. CHATFIELD—There being no question, Mr. CHAIRMAN, I beg to propose Mr. F. N. BARNES as Auditor.
 GENTLEMEN: P. BARNES, seconded.
 The CHAIRMAN having thanked those present for their attendance, the meeting terminated.

an extraordinary general meeting of the

The Company was held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Praya, Hongkong, on the 7th July, for the purpose of passing certain resolutions which were proposed by Mr. Hon. J. J. Kewick (Chairman), Messrs P. Chater, Messrs J. S. Moses, N. A. Siebs, Messrs C. F. Dowell, S. C. Michaelson and Messrs W. H. G. Macdonald (Directors) T. B. E. L. Woodin, E. R. O'Connell, M. B. L. Layton and Mr. E. Osborn (Secretaries). The Secretary having read the notices containing the meeting.

And—That—Consent, you have given me the notice talking the meeting read, I am submitting the resolutions to you, which referred to therein, perhaps a word or two would be desirable from me as a reference to the Board, and the Board have decided to carry out the reduction of capital. You are being asked to assent to it on the following principles.—By the reduction of each shareholder's share in the Company's register to £100, and the issue to him of new scrip of £50, and fractional certificates for \$833, my motion is one-sixth of a share for first cost, and one-twelfth of a share considered fourth part of a share. This is the most convenient way of carrying out the reduction, and I may mention with reference to the certificates that it is hoped that the Board, that they will be issued to some or two hands and be exchanged for scrip, as presented at the Company's office in sums of £50 each. Your directors consider it desirable that you should assent to the 30th clause, before the reduction of capital takes place. Due notice will be given of this and of

Before putting the resolution I shall be pleased to answer any question.

There being no questions the CHAIRMAN posed the first resolution which is as follows:

1.—That Article No. 14 of the present Article Association of the Company with its marginal note be amended in the following manner, to read, the following article and marginal note be inserted, viz:—

Company may subdivide shares.

The Company may from time to time subdivide its shares.

Mr. ROSE seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed:—

That the Capital be reduced from \$1,709,000, to \$1,000,000, and the balance of \$709,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$35 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the persons who have taken up shares of the Company, the sum of \$709,000, that have been issued for the said \$709,000, out of the paid up Capital, notably more than the value of shares held by their actual and equal proportions.

Mr. JOREY seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Chairman then proposed the following:

The fourth competition for the second month Handicap Challenge Cup took place on Saturday, the 29th June, and, in spite of the effort

[illegible]

SUPPOSED 'INCENDIARISM.
An enquiry was held at the Magistrate
Hongkong, on the 2nd inst. by Hon. H.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

used Robert Lyall said—I am agent for the

Insurance Company in Hong Kong. I had been a member of the company for 12 years for a policy of insurance on my life, ship, son, \$2,300, Queen's-road West. It was given for \$240 on timber, \$300 on property, \$240 on clothing, did not insure my life. I was not a member of the company. I had insured before with the Kwong Sang Company and he changed, I understood, by giving up that kind of business.

Wong said, and he said that he was a member of the Kwong Sang Insurance Co. It is part of my business to insure things for insurance purposes. I remember the Kwong Sing shop in April, 1904, and he said that he had a deal of things. I valued it at about \$3,000. I saw the shop, again since.

Robert Layt, recalled said—On the afternoon of the 12th of the Kwong Sang shop came to my office, accompanied by a man who interpreted for him, and said they had a fire the previous night on his property. He wanted me to look at the books. I said I would engage him and the day after I had not seen him since. I handed books over to Mr. Lee Wong to examine.

Wong, merchant, residing in Canton, Pathway, said that he was a member of the Kwong Sang in the matter of this insurance. A book showing goods received, the other book receipts and payments. The two books were given to him and the day after to see what he said. The cash-book was a good business was being done.

His Worship adjourned the enquiry to the 14th day of the month of having the matter examined by an officer of the court.

"KWANG-PAO."
26th June.

A conversation on the subject of feng-shui. — "What," says the one, "can there feng-shui! It's all rubbish; look at my father: one had such ample confidence in feng-shui had; and what money did he not spend in incense to the rapacious geomancers. And when he died, not a piece of good ground according to them, be found wherein to lay him." "My dear friend," says the other, "feng-shui is a certain influence, good or bad, which plays a part in the world. Look at me, for instance: my great-grandfather was a cow-herd, through this influence, good in my case, he, father attained the position he enjoys, and we have come into possession of all I have."

A story is next told of two brothers, de-
voted to each other, and who barely could make
ends meet. The younger brother, much concerned that
his older brother had not the means to marry, sug-
gests to him that he would sell himself as a
servant to a rich man, and then offer to marry
him to take a wife. The older brother, who
on no account hears of this proposal, but the
younger brother was not to be deterred, and
selling himself as a servant, he secures the mar-
riage ceremonies. The brother, under the mas-
querade, marries. Unhappy at the fate of his youn-
ger brother he tries to redeem him, but is unable
to do so. In the means, His wife places him
in a room, and he is left alone. His brother
and his brother and gone; at first, he
hires off, but at length tells all, and
wife was so struck by this generous
action, she forgives him, and he secures the
requisite sum. Perceiving that had characters in
any way, she puts the money in a bag
which she fills up with rice. She arrives
at the house, and she lays the bag
down, and takes a cup of tea. She
then, seeing the basket and thinking that
it may be inside some delicacy or other, furn-
ishes her with a key, and she goes to
see instantly, pocketing the money, and
refrained herself, takes the basket and
perfectly astonished tells her husband of her
discovery. Soon her joy is turned into desol-
ation. Finding that her husband has been
driven to the last extremity she commits suicide
and she is about to be buried. The servants
meanwhile questioned, but with no good re-
sult. The husband, who is now alone, is
caught in the storm the bearers lay the cor-
pse on the ground. As they sit under the shel-
londness of thunder is heard and simultane-
ously the wife is seen, and the words of
romantics. Meanwhile the culprit, before the
rage of the elements, becomes dreadfully ter-
rified and removes adds to her torment. As
the storm ceases, she is seen, and she
inadvertently admits her guilt. The husband
is so much affected by her words that she is
struck dead by lightning. Search is made and
money is found on her person. The wife is
buried, and the husband is left alone, and
the return of the brother makes their life
peace complete.

A woman gives birth to three children,
two boys and a girl, with a lump on her
head, the other a frail little thing. All three

A young boy is kidnapped but succeeds in escaping. He is taken back home by a girl in a temple.

A man does a good turn to a friend by giving him information as to the whereabouts of a woman he is in most ungrateful manner accused him of kidnapping her.

27th June.

The conversation between Shui is continued and the friend in order to convince his hearer adds further evidence from his own experience—"Well," he goes on to say, "my father has been married more than thirty years, but honours which I enjoyed for many a year, brought, anxious on account of the family tonnage for seamen, who found the localities were so small, several of them, and these alterations would be very convenient for us carried out to detriment, alas, of the good incomes that had been prevailing. Disgraced and disgraced was the degradation of all addition and the return to the old state of affairs have again mened and continue prospering." "Blessings," says the hearer, "but your view cannot convince me of the existence of Feng-shui."

"You are near Liang-hai having been closed to order, the Intendant has returned

his post, leaving the military in charge. As an insufficient number of candidates was available, the government decided that the votes will be added on to the number offered no vote by Government for competition. From the 23rd to the 26th the water was high, but calm.

The passenger boats at Lung Chiang, rather than not run, have come to a compromise with the notorious robbers.

The passenger boat, who was always commissioned to make purchases, has broken her trust and obtained a considerable number of things and fancy preferences, she has made her escape.

After his death, appears to a friend of mine, from whom I have just heard, that he has been condemned to come into the world in the form of a horse. The locality was even specified. After a few days a horse was brought to him, and he has just had a bath.

His father's name was imprinted on its leg. Negotiations for its purchase are now in course of progress.

25th June.

The leading article inveighs against the abuse of emigration, and in alluding to the evils common in the days of the barracks on Macao Island, by the way, all parties connected with the subject are rebuked. The editor, who is the writer remarks that Hongkong seems to be the centre of operations, and that steps should be taken to suppress this illicit trade.

There is a notice of the lottery, and lots are sold for the Chinese lottery, in order to regularise the chances of winning, and lots of several very common names have been cut out.

Further remarks are offered by the Nankai Mission for the arrest of the opium press and goller.

At Tan Hui the embankments stood grand, and the giving way on account of the rise of the water, and the rapid repairs carried out have saved every day.

Two subcultures were discovered in the examination after information had been lodged.

between | ing struck a rock, sank ; all were sav

policy
urni-
erson-
assailed the robbers, some of whom
wounds, while others made their escape

THE ORIGIN OF FOOTBINDING
CHINA.

The Hu-yu has the following note binding in China:—It is not certain when, and from whom, the origin of foot-binding was introduced into China. Some say it was introduced by the Tartars, which interested in the 10th century between the Tang and the Sung. Jaco the beautiful concubine of Li Yu, the 8th emperor of the Tang, the King of Southern Tang, tied up her feet into the shape of the crescent moon, and other bounds of the time imitated her. Some of the previous dynasties do not seem to have had any such custom as to such Liu Yan, of the 6th century A.D. the great poet Li Tai-pei, who flourished in the 8th century near the Tang dynasty, he said that he had never seen a woman of his times, in which, however, women of all was worn, it was squarered and round-toed for women. These of the time had been mentioned such as had it existed. Yang Hsueh-shan, a secondary consort of the voluptuous Emperor Hsiao T'ung, is said to have been a foot-binding, in the middle of the 8th century. The Chinese, however, disagree with the theory that aest is an origin of foot-cramping, namely about 500 years ago. It is deduced before the least of the origin of foot-binding, however possibly gradually. Probably, however, it was and only gradually attained to its present state. K'ang-nai and Kwang-ai is universal in the Chinese women affect the practice, he said the walls over the mountains in the fields with feet of the natural size in the 3rd year of Kung-tsi (1684 A.D.) appeared 8 official foot-binding. A penalty of blow, and a fine of 1000 taels and local officials being also bound. It was in some degree for violation of the people in their district; but in 1693, the Emperor K'ang-hsi issued an Edict was withdrawn, and the people were not to follow their own taste.

East is that between Yokohama and Kobe is the exception to have a smooth sea, though the steamers of the Nippon

Kaisan are all that is comfortable and luxur-
y the traveller generally experiences
unusually disagreeable time in transit between
stations. It is still recently, the only alternative
to make the journey is by the steamers, but
anything between 8 and 8 days, and few busi-
ness seekers could spare the time, so that the
steamers had the monopoly. Now, however, the
railway has been rapidly pushed forward
during the past year, and the journey is
enabled to start from Yokohama (or an
hour earlier) by first train in the morning
and complete the distance by the same even-
ing train the journey early next day, and the
crossing of the Lake will be made at 10
o'clock the same afternoon. The necessity
crossing the Lake will be done away with
in the July, when that branch of the line
is opened, so that from that date, one can
be at the head of the lake in the morning
journey being timed at 19 hours' duration
thereby, thus avoiding the objectionable
hours by water; and at the same time the
enjoyment of a rare treat of scenery through
the lake district.

A short description of the route may be
interesting. Leaving Tokio at 8 a.m. and
along the 7.45, without stopping at Hologo-
o, the train reaches Kodoma a little after
10 a.m. and the station is a fine one, with
hams and is the station for Miyukidoko, etc.
Here this part of the journey is too well known
to need any special description. From Kōdō
where 5 or 10 minutes is occupied in shuttling
between the two stations, the train enters
Hakone range with Fuji behind it in full, to
the left, and if the traveller is fortunate on
a clear cloudless morning, the view is said
to be grand. To the right are low hills called
the Kichijō, and to the left are the hills
of the hells. Still ascending, the train reaches
Matsumoto, and on to Yamashita. Here the
gradient increasing to 1 in 40, an additional car
is put on the rear of the train and lamp
cars, and Kichijō, and the hills of the hells
Oyama the next station, about 7 miles
from the lake, is probably the most beautiful scenery
in whole journey, to say nothing of the wonderful
engineering skill which is shown in making
the line through the hills, and carrying it on
by the Japanese seven tunnels of considerable
length, and crosses six bridges, between
these two stations, and the glimpses one
gets of the surrounding mountains and the
roaring torrents and waterfalls, and the
train darts out of a tunnel, crosses the two-
three-span bridge, and dives into another tun-
nel truly grand and beautiful. There is one

and is quite a feat. It appears as though the road crossed and recrossed again and again by railway, and every time one sees it, it presents a different aspect. Travelers told me that the road was built by the Japanese army, and I can well believe it. The height one is down from when crossing these bridges is immense and makes one shudder to think of what a distance one has to travel. The road follows the gradient is still maintained, and the road is round between the hills, brings Fuji on to right side hill Gotebwa is reached, which is the highest point at this part of the route. Gotebwa is a small village, and the road goes to Suikashi, which is the village at the foot of the mountain from where the ascent is made. View of Fuji from the railway here, if clear, is the best view of the mountain. The atmosphere has the effect of making it and it seems almost near enough to gather a load of snow. The train now descends, at 1 in 60 gradient, and at a stalling place without stop after leaving the rear of the train, one can get up train which is met at Gotebwa. From there to Sano to Nuwada which is on the coast, the scenery is for the most part uninteresting. The road is a fine one, and the view in the rear, would be decidedly dull, it consists chiefly of a rough moorland and fields under cultivation. After leaving Nuwada, the road is a fine one, and the view in the rear, would be decidedly dull, it consists chiefly of a rough moorland and fields under cultivation. After leaving Nuwada, the road is a fine one, and the view in the rear, would be decidedly dull, it consists chiefly of a rough moorland and fields under cultivation. After leaving Nuwada, the road is a fine one, and the view in the rear, would be decidedly dull, it consists chiefly of a rough moorland and fields under cultivation.

except

[illegible][illegible]